

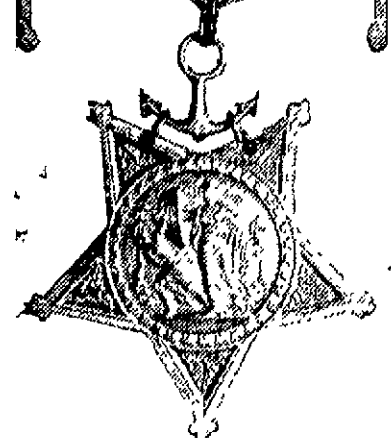
re- FOR SALE.—One 2-seated cu
ance. also one 2-seated sleigh. Enq
here of Ray Johnson at the John
Hill Co. store.

America's Medal of Honor for Bravery

It is bestowed for extraordinary valor only, and the officer must work harder for the bit of ribbon and bronze than the enlisted man—similar foreign honors come easier



SGT. MAJOR ROSWELL WINANS, U.S. MARINE CORPS



THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES

The Congressional Medal of Honor recognizes no rank. It is awarded to the private or the general, the second class seaman or the admiral or to the rear admiral for extraordinary courage, valor, surpassing even that which is expected from the well-trained soldier or sailor. No matter how hazardous a duty well performed, that is not enough. To win the medal something more than is demanded by duty must be achieved.

Unlike some of the European decorations for bravery, the American Medal of Honor is more difficult for an officer to win than for an enlisted man, because more is expected of an officer.

The medal is a bit of bronze suspended from a ribbon. Its intrinsic value, be it what it may, is of no importance. Into the medal die are welded all the qualities of man which men admire, even worship. In the archives of the war department are succinct, unimaginative records of the acts which caused the medal to be placed to the breasts of the men who have won it. The papers will yellow and crumble, the ribbons will rot to dust, the bronze itself will corrode and vanish, but the things the medal stands for will go on and the spirit of the Medal of Honor will continue to be inscribed in the hearts of men.

There is no doubt the Medal of Honor will be won in this war, but it will not be won easily, and though millions may be fighting under the American flag it will come to but few to wear this distinguishing mark. In the Spanish war less than 20 medals were awarded. In the Philippines a few were given.

The last two medals to be awarded were presented to Sgt. Maj. Roswell Winans and Corporal Joseph A. Glavin of the marine corps, for their work at the battle of Guaymas, in Santo Domingo. It is the act itself which wins the medal for a man, and not only does his rank matter at all, but he may win it in a skirmish or in a battle like that of Gettysburg or of the Marne.

The report of the board of investigation for the navy department in their case follows: "On July 8, 1916, the Twenty-eighth company of marines was engaged with the Revolution army at the battle of Guaymas. During a running fight of 1,200 yards our forces reached the enemy's trench and Corporal Joseph Glavin placed the machine gun of which he had charge behind a large log across the road and immediately opened fire on the trenches. He was struck once but continued firing his gun, but a moment later he was again struck and had to be dragged out of the position into cover. Sgt. Roswell Winans, U. S. M. C., then arrived with a Colt's revolver, he placed in a most exposed position and coolly opened fire on the trenches, and when the gun jammed he stood up and repaired it under fire. All the time Glavin and Winans were handling their guns they were exposed to a very heavy fire which was striking into the logs and around the men, seven men being wounded and one killed within 20 feet. Sergeant Winans continued firing his gun until the enemy had abandoned the trenches."

Sergeant Winans' story in his own words is even more modest than the official report, although it is more vivid and picturesque. "On the morning of July 8," he said, "we got under way with every one feeling like a new man. Firing on the advance guard began early in the day. Our captain obtained permission to take our platoon forward. We kept the guns on the cartridges until within a few yards of the firing line, then transferred them to the tripods and immediately opened fire. The enemy was using mostly old-fashioned breechloaders with big lead bullets."

"The brush was very thick on both sides of the road. Jams were frequent with us and each gun were out a couple of shell extractors. Difficulty had been experienced all along with our ammunition. Some of it dated back as far as 1907. It had evidently been reloaded many times."

"We found it good policy to change barrels in case of a jam in the chambers. In that way we would be only a minute out of action. A party of the enemy were seen up the road and Corporal Johnson started to put his gun in action. A big lead slug (tin cans, we called them) came ricocheting down the road directly for us. Johnson saw it while kneeling behind his gun. He ducked almost prone, but the thing took a long skip and hit him in the jaw, passed down and lodged back of the shoulder."

"The gun crews promptly gave the place where the shot was fired a good combing. We continued to advance under cover of the bushes and trees. A battalion of infantry was deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road and we were concealed by a turn in the road and high trees and bushes."

"Directly across the road was a huge log. At our end of the log a Benet-Mercier had just commenced roaring, with Corporal Glavin in command of it."

"The captain ordered a gun in action at the butt of the tree. It had no sooner opened up than all the bullets in the world seemed coming

our way. The enemy was shooting mighty close too. The trenches were actually hard to pick up, although we were only about 150 yards away. They were on a hill and had carried their dirt away."

"The battalions made slow progress on the flanks on account of the thick underbrush. The enemy had an immensely strong natural position and had they had a few machine guns and come barbed wire they could not have been rooted out without great loss of life."

"A call went up for a hospital apprentice, as Corporal Frazee had been shot in the head. He had been working hard getting his gun pointed on the enemy and had just succeeded."

"You are right on them now, give them fire," were the last words he said.

"His pointer was also shot in the head and two others were wounded in the arm. A corporal in the Thirtieth company was shot twice while operating a Benet-Mercier. He refused to leave his gun and had to be carried away, struggling to get back into the fight."

"While this was going on our other guns began to come up one at a time and we obtained fire superiority over the enemy, who shot very wildly from now on. 'This has it an after judgment.' At the time they seemed to be just missing me. I don't know how the other men felt, but I expected to be shot any minute and just wanted to do as much damage as possible to the enemy before cussing him. Several members of our platoon did cool and creditable work in changing cartridge extractors and repairing jams under fire."

"We faced the enemy as much as possible while

reloading the guns, as we had a horror of being shot in the back."

"One of the sweetest sounds I ever heard was the cheering of the infantry battalions as they charged the right flank trenches of the enemy. Gunner Sergeant Ralph was among the first of these. He had a pistol fight with the rebel general in command. Ralph and some other men with a rifle hit him at about the same time. Result—exit general."

"We moved up to the trenches after the battle

and reformed, getting our equipment together."

"Corporal Frazee died soon after being hit and was buried within a few feet of the place where he had fought so well. The enemy lost very heavily, and if Santo Domingo was not an island some of those birds would be running yet."

"Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, now in command of the eastern department, with headquarters on Governor's Island, was the medal in the Philippines. As colonel of the Thirtieth Infantry he was proceeding along the San Antonio Ponce road to head off a band of insurgents who had attacked the Ninth Infantry at Guagua and Santa Rita."

Colonel Bell, mounted, was riding near the head of the advance party and had with him Lieut. Col. William R. Grove, Major Straub, two mounted orderlies and about twelve scouts on foot."

Just at dawn the party was fired upon from what seemed a fairly large body of insurgents hidden in the brush. The scouts pursued them, but Colonel Bell saw at once that the men, with their heavy equipment, were being easily outdistanced by the lightly clad Filipinos, and he dashed after them on his horse."

Before Major Straub or the two mounted orderlies knew what he was doing, Colonel Bell was far down the road in the midst of seven struggling insurgents, firing with his revolver and slashing about with his saber."

The mounted men galloped to his assistance and the infantry supported him as best they could with rifle fire, although it was almost impossible to shoot, so tangled up were the insurgents and Colonel Bell."

The officer would have been perfectly justified in remaining with his troops, even behind them and merely directing the attacking assault, and for charging alone and driving into the jungle at least seven Filipinos, with two, officers among them, the Medal of Honor was awarded to him."

Two of the few medals awarded in the war against Spain went to a second class fireman and a cooper's mate on board the battleship Iowa. While the vessel was cruising in Cuban waters, July 20, 1908, at about seven o'clock in the morning, a machine gasket blew out in one of the boilers in fire room No. 2."

Under 120-pounds pressure, live steam roared out into the room and boiling water swished around the floor."

In the adjoining compartment were Robert Penn, second-class fireman, and P. B. Keefe, a cooper's mate. Hearing the wild roar of the escaping steam they dashed to the door of fire room No. 2."

The men who had been working there, blinded by the escaping steam, floundering in the scalding water, had been so overcome that they could not get out. One of the coal passers had already sunk to his knees and was dropping forward. In a matter of seconds he would have toppled into the water and been boiled to death."

Undaunted by the terrifying roar of the steam

and the killing heat, Penn dashed into the room and, lifting the coal passer, suggested to safety with him, the scalding water above his ankles."

Ignoring the frightful pain of his scalded, swollen feet, this second-class fireman dashed back into the hell from which he had just dragged one victim and saved another life."

Keefe meanwhile was busy saving the ship from destruction, or at least from the effects of a terrible explosion, for the water escaping from the boiler would soon leave as little there that it would be entirely converted into steam and the pressure would wreck it."

Dashing through the blinding, torturing steam, Keefe, the cooper's mate, hauled the fire from under the two inward furnaces. Meanwhile, Penn, having gotten every one out of the fire room, had turned on the extra feed pump in the after hold to keep water out of the boilers and built a bridge to the furnaces out of planks laid on top of ash buckets. While Penn's Assistant Engineer Mackney held the plank in place Penn hauled the two remaining fire before he was carried to the sick bay where his terribly scalded feet were treated."

Both Penn and Keefe received the Medal of Honor for their acts. That it is only extraordinary bravery which merits the medal accounts for the fact that Fireman Smith did not win the bronze for the same day's work. In helping Keefe he had both legs badly burned, but the opportunity did not offer itself to display the same supererogation which Keefe and Penn exhibited."

Some of the most stirring medal stories are those of the Indian campaigns. For instance, there was Corporal Paul H. Wenzel, who expected to be court-martialed for what he did at the battle of Wounded Knee, but instead had the Medal of Honor pinned to his breast."

Another Indian fighter to win the coveted bronze was Sgt. Benjamin Taylor of the Fifth Cavalry, engaged in fighting the Apaches in Arizona in 1874."

Some of the most distinguished men in the army have won the medal. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles won it for continually exposing himself to the fire of the enemy as colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers in the Civil war, for no other purpose than in encouraging his men by the example."

At Fair Oaks Gen. William R. Shafter was wounded, but when a surgeon was sent to attend he eluded a tree in order not to be sent to the rear. After the surgeon passed Shafter came down and continued to fight until he fell unconscious from loss of blood."

Those who remember General Shafter only as he was in the Cuban campaign will wonder how he got into the tree, but a man can put on a lot of weight in thirty-four years."

Gen. Francis B. Baidwin won the medal while a first lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. With two companies under him he rescued two white girls from Indians at McClellan's Creek, Tex., in November, 1874."

Although not so well-known as the Victoria Cross, the Iron Cross or the Medaille Militaire, the Congressional Medal of Honor is much more difficult to attain. It is distributed to very few persons and then only after a sweeping investigation of the circumstances surrounding the act for which it is recommended."

The Medal of Honor was authorized by congress by an act of July 12, 1862. The striking of 2,000 medals was ordered, to be conferred upon privates and non-commissioned officers for acts of bravery surpassing those usually demanded of soldiers. One thousand of these medals were voted to a single organization, the survivors of a Maine regiment which volunteered to remain in action on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg although their terms had expired. This is the only case of a wholesale distribution of the medal and has been severely criticized."

There are slight variations in the medals as designed for the army, the navy and the marines. The army's medal, as modified in 1906, is a five-pointed star with the trefoils on the tips. The star is superimposed on a wreath. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva, surrounded by the words "United States of America." The medal is suspended from a trophy representing an eagle on a bar with the word "Valor." The whole is suspended from a ribbon."

The original medal bore in the center of the star a figure of America and as Minerva. For left hand rested upon the fasces and with a shield in her right she repelled Discord. A band of stars encircled the figures. The trophy was an eagle perched on two crossed cannons and a number of cannon balls suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon."

The medal as presented to the marines today is practically like the original medal, except that it is joined to the ribbon by an anchor and the ribbon is worn around the neck."

The navy receives a medal similar to that awarded to marines but worn pinned to the breast suspended from a metal bar by a short ribbon. The medal is worn only on special parade or at ceremonies with the dress uniform.—New York Herald.

British censors permitted American correspondents to write of news events which the British journalists were not allowed even to submit to the censor. Therefore, if a British newspaper could secure from an American correspondent a story which British journalists could not even attempt to do, it did so with avidity."

Spain by royal order has made the annual celebration of the day of the battle of Alcala de Henares a national holiday, a portion of the expenses of celebrating to be borne by municipalities."

How did an aboriginal American potter happen to model a face of the type seen only in the old world? So far the question has not been answered."

The Baseball Fan. Miss Van (of the office East)—Don't you just admire Fielding, Mr. Van?

Mr. Van (who comes out of the bounding West)—Yes, but there ain't much to it unless the batting is swift.—Browning's Magazine.

Elva's Profession

By John Elkins

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

Cedric Shaw was intently watching the girl across the room. Sometimes the swaying dancers in the hotel ballroom came between him and her; but always his gaze went back persistently to the bright, smiling face of a young woman who stood talking with an elderly lady. The first thing that had attracted him was the absence of the painted lips and cheeks, which he saw on almost all of the young girls present. Next to take his attention was the pretty dancing gown, which unlike the others covered her back, and came above the shoulders all around in a becoming line.

"The young man could not have been called old-fashioned or 'straight laced,' but a certain respect for womanhood which had been carefully instilled in him by his mother, felt a kind of repulsion at the artificially covered faces, and the too scantily covered forms of the girls he met in society everywhere. He felt that this girl must be different, and as he watched her face his conviction grew. He determined to know her, and started out to see if he could find someone to introduce him."

Finally he accomplished his object, and soon found himself gazing at Elva Burt through the narrow doorway. Yes, decidedly Miss Burt was "different." It was not long before Shaw's heart began to give curious but unmistakable evidences of being considerably off its normal condition.

He managed to get an invitation to call, which was not exactly difficult, since Miss Burt was quite as anxious that he should ask as he was to get the permission. If the truth must be told she was at the same time experiencing something like the same alarming symptoms the young man was suffering. She had not analyzed her reasons.

Late in the afternoon the telephone rang, the senior partner took the message, and when he had hung up the receiver he called the heads of the firm together and told them. It was from police headquarters; they had made an important arrest—two men from the house next door. Shaw felt his heart beat beating, and things running before his eyes. What if one of these men was Elva Burt? What if he had to face her in the prisoner's dock? A detective was now on the way up, and they wished someone to remain, and go with him to the cellar. Investigation revealed a tunnel from the house next door, through which the thieves had crawled, and which they must have worked, digging for some time. The police had not yet discovered the means, but they believed they had caught the right man, the janitor and a young fellow. "A young fellow" Shaw shuddered at confronting him. They went down to headquarters. The "young fellow" was short, plump, and red-headed, and both men protested their innocence.

"Well," announced the chief, "this was about the nearest bit of detective work you'll pull off in a month of Sundays. The finding of that hole in the cellar was a flimsy thing. You saw the detective proceed to go in there to inquire about rooms, and all of a sudden he sniffs something, and he yells out to the janitor he smells fire, and it's coming from the cellar. The minute the man unlocks that cellar door, he's down there ahead of him, and nosing around to beat the band. He lights a bit of paper so he can look better, puts it out, and sniffs a bit more. Somewhere. But he's got what he wants for, the sight of a hole, and ticks and dirt behind a box, and he hasn't let on to the janitor he's seen a thing out of the common, and he's awful sorry he gave him such a scare. He finds out there's only a terribly high-priced apartment to rent, and is awful sorry again, it being too much for his purse, and he gets out, and down here quicker than lightning. And the two fellows are jailed in just about one hour from that time."

More one of the partners asked if he might see the detective. The chief said he supposed he might—that is, if he happened to be in.

He went to a door, opened it, looked in, and beckoned to someone. A neatly dressed young woman appeared in the doorway. Shaw gasped.

"Miss Burt," asked the chief, "do you know where Sanderson is?"

She gave him an inquiring look, then she suddenly saw Shaw, and then her official caution vanished before the questioning of his gaze.

The elder man, rushing up to her, grasped her hand, expressing their thanks and the desire to make it something more substantial than thanks. Then Shaw said, as he took her hand: "Miss Burt is a very dear friend of mine—but I never knew Sanderson."

Then he drew her aside as the other men asked, and added: "I wanted to say something more than 'friend'—may I?"

Her look prompted him to add: "And you'll never be 'Sanderson' again."

Not Much Required. The newspaper which succeeded in getting the following paragon would be lucky. Yet it is probable there were applicants who believed they could come up to sample: "Subeditor—Smart, up-to-date man wanted for a leading weekly journal. Must be a man of initiative with a nose for good news, with practical knowledge of printing and publishing routine and capable of making up, passing for and seeing through the press. Office hours—daybreak till midnight. Salary—whatever he is worth. No conventional journalistic geniuses need apply. Must be a man of the world, with a wide human sympathy, with no 'kinks'—either moral, political or artistic—between him and the public. Must have a firm faith in the inherent goodness of mankind and the policy of making the best possible use of this life as a sound preparation for the next. Must always wear a smile—but never a snigger. Dress optional. Must treat his work as one continuous holiday. It will pay any man, answering to these conditions, to relinquish any other interest and secure the post."—London Tit-Bits.

Joy in One's Work. The idea of joy in one's work has been often ridiculed, but nevertheless it is fast taking root in the minds of many and proving its value and merit. To perform the day's work joyfully and joyously may not be possible, in cases, without effort, but the fact is being realized more and more that it is very much worth while to develop the habit.

Route by Baboons. An old gentleman met with a peculiar experience at Madras, India, Queens-town, South Africa. Reaching the crest of the hill, he was about to settle for a quiet smoke in a sheltered nook when he was startled by a loud bark in close proximity, then by another and another. He had dropped on a big drove of baboons, numbering at least a hundred. Almost on every rock there was one barking defiance at him; a little farther off was a big crowd of young ones. He raised his stick

to his shoulder as if he was going to shoot, but at this the barking only grew more fierce and more general. He thereupon decided to give the baboons a "strategic riddle," evacuated the crest, and came down the other side of the hill in an orderly retreat and not too slowly.—Exchange.

Labor Best Test. "Labor is the best test of the energies of men, and furnishes an admirable training for practical wisdom."—Samuel Smiles.

Word to the Wise. A little girl was just recovering from an attack of scarlet fever and the first day she was able to sit up she said: "Mamma, I guess I'll ask papa to buy me a baby carriage for my dollies." Her brother, gazing, overhearing the remark, said: "Well, you'd better ask him for it right away, for if you wait till you get well you may not get it."

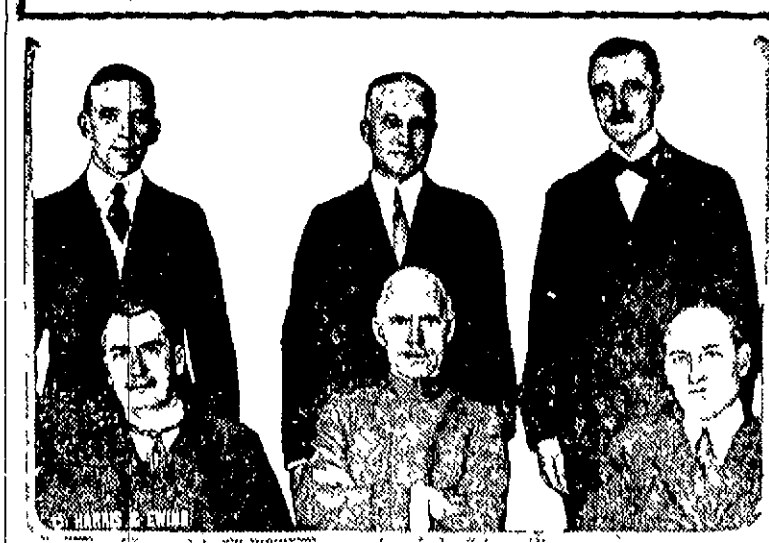
For renovating a lawn at any season a new sold roller has spikes that punch holes in the soil.

Offensive Flavor of Milk. Carefully Remove Waste Feed From Mangers, Especially Silage—Look After Ventilation.

Waste feed, especially silage, should be removed from the mangers and not thrown under the cows for bedding. If waste silage is left in the stable, the air becomes contaminated with a bad odor, and this is absorbed by the milk after it is drawn from the cows.

Hens Need Animal Food. Laying hens need animal food of some kind. There is nothing better than ground green bone and it is cheap.

WILL BUILD UNCLE SAM'S GREAT AIR FLEET



Uncle Sam's aircraft protection board is co-ordinating the work of airplane manufacturers and makers of allied materials in the interest of standardization and efficiency and will place contracts for everything the government buys in connection with the development of the great air-fighting force which the government plans. Members of this important board, shown in this picture, are: Seated, left to right, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor of the navy; Brig. Gen. George O. Sauter, chief signal officer of the army; Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the board and a member of the council of national defense. Standing, left to right, Sidney G. Walden of Detroit, automobile manufacturer; E. A. Deeds of Dayton, O., ignition expert; R. I. Montgomery of New York, a banker.

THREE AGENCIES USED INDIAN IS HEALTHIER

Uncle Sam Has Big Organization in Foreign Trade Work.

Collects Information Through Several Hundred Consuls, Commercial Attaches and Special Agents.

The foreign trade work of Uncle Sam's department of commerce is centered in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which is organized to collect commercial information in foreign countries and to distribute it to American manufacturers and exporters. Its work partakes of the nature of a commercial reconnaissance. For collecting information, it now relies mainly upon three agencies—commercial attachés, special agent and the consul.

The ten commercial attachés were sent to their posts about two and a half years ago, when the war started, these posts being at London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago (Chile), Lima (Peru), Peking and Melbourne. These men are highly qualified business diplomats, who are expected to be capable not only of reporting the minor incidents of commercial importance, but of following up the bigger developments, and of detecting and understanding the undercurrents of the business and commercial life of the districts to which they are assigned.

The special agent is a specialist in some one line, and if he proves to be the right man he may be sent to every corner of the earth to study the markets for his line of goods.

The consular service of the state department has long been one of the chief reliances of the bureau, and in this branch of the information-gathering service there are some 230 consuls. These consuls give part of their time to reporting on commercial conditions for the bureau, and in years past the publications of the bureau were based entirely upon the work of the consuls.

CARE OF DIVERS' PERSONNEL

Uncle Sam's Doctors Find That Duty on Undersea Craft Has Effect on Health of Men.

Uncle Sam's medical officers are keeping the closest watch on the health of the personnel on duty in submarines, in order that every manifestation of bodily and mental disorder may be noted quickly. Assistant Surgeon Walter W. Cross of the navy, has compiled some interesting facts as a result of his observations of the personnel attached to submarines. He believes that long continued duty on such craft is conducive to high blood pressure. He says:

"Whether this is due to mental strain, loss of sleep, overeating with lack of exercise, excessive use of tobacco, coffee and tea, or some toxic agent peculiar to submarines, I am unable to say. It is noted that a slight fall occurred after a 47-hour surface run and a three-hour dive. Undoubtedly this could be accounted for by fatigue or lack of air physical exercise during the preceding 48 hours."

One effect, "natural" under the circumstances, was lack of weight, and it is observable that there is probably no occupation, except that of a ball-maker, giving rise to so many cases of partial deafness as submarine duty. It is not uncommon for men to report to the medical officer that they have increasing difficulty in hearing the commands. This is attributed to the constant vibratory movement of the submarine, the straining of the ears to hear above the noise of the engine, the presence of cold drafts of air down the hatchways while operating on the surface, excessive temperature while running submerged, and the inhalation of gases given off by the batteries and fumes from oil tanks.

However, it is believed that the number of bacteria and molds present in the air of submarines while running awash and submerged probably is less than in dwellings and battlements.

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Uncle Sam's Fight to Save Race Is Bearing Fruit.

Trachoma Largely Bubbled in Schools and Infant Mortality, Once Appalling, Reduced.

Those who think of the Indians as members of a dying race are not acquainted with the progress of the work carried on in their behalf by Uncle Sam's department of the interior.

To struggle against tuberculosis and trachoma, and the fight to lower a high infant mortality rate, are generally conceded to be the greatest problems confronting medical officers of the Indian office. Supplementing the work of regular agency doctors, special physicians at intervals visit the various reservations, performing eye operations, caring for defective teeth and spreading information.

Already trachoma has been very largely subdued in the schools, and such new cases as appear generally come from outside. Acute cases are segregated and treated with regularity, and at present a large majority of the cases known are among the old and feeble. "The unhealthy manner of living that marks the period of transition between the old life and the new is fast passing."

"The building of sanitary homes is urged and the value of clean food and clothing is emphasized. As a result of the campaign, there has been within the last three years a very noticeable falling off in the number of illnesses and deaths from tuberculosis."

Last year structures valued at \$775,856.75 were built on Indian reservations, and included practically everything from frame cottages and office buildings to heating plants and flour mills and laundries.

The younger generation now knows that a sturdy child grows into a sturdy man, and great care is taken of the young mother in childbirth. Before the present administration assumed control, three-fifths of the little Indians died before they were five years old. The introduction and enforcement of modern methods has reduced this appalling percentage, and the health of the Indian is now, as a whole, far better than it has been at any other time since he came under the influence of the white man.

WOULD USE MEXICAN GOATS

Head of Breeder's Association Tells Uncle Sam's Experts They Will Help Solve Food Problem.

Civilize the Mexican goat and solve the problem of the poor, was the message carried to Uncle Sam's agricultural experts by S. Douglas Demmon, president of the American Goat Breeders' association.

"Share the fume of the Arayan race along the Equator," the goat has supported the poor," said Mr. Demmon. "Turn him loose on the mountainsides of the eastern states and he'll sweep through them like the German army, turning scrubby into meat and flesh."

"Goat kid flesh is a delicacy," Demmon said. "The average female goat will produce six kids a year—two or three at a time—and until these kids are six months old the meat is fine if they are fed as lambs are fed."

Mexicans Turn to Business. To the chamber of commerce at Torreon falls the distinction of being the first chamber to be organized in Coahuila since the beginning of the Mexican revolution. Uncle Sam's consul at Piedras Negras reports. It is actively proceeding with the work of restoring commercial relations with other sections of the state and with the United States and regularly issues an interesting bulletin. There is a great deal of talk among the merchants of other towns relative to the formation of these business clubs.

Those Healthy, Dirty Hands! There is something very true, to one who knows children, about the cleanliness of a sick child's hands. Mothers ought to realize that, and be downright glad when their children are well enough to get dirty enough to require long sessions with stiff brushes and orange sticks and two different spongy waters before even thinking about rinsing.—New York Evening Sun.

Rake over bare patches in the lawn and sow with good lawn grass seed.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BREAD.

When bread ran short in 1812 Napoleon's generals tried to make up for it by eating double, and even triple, rations of meat, but this, with other causes, contributed to the disaster which ravaged the French army. As far back as Caesar's campaigns there are records of similar troubles, and Lord Wolsey in "The Soldiers' Pocket Book" refers to the desirability of making the soldier's rations palatable as well as abundant.

Know His Age.

Allen, on his second birthday, was acid by his mother that he was two years old. "That same day his mother weighed him, and as she lifted him off the scale she said: 'You weigh just thirty pounds.' That evening, when the little boy's father came home he said: 'Well, Allen, how old are you?' Allen hesitated a few seconds and then replied, 'Two years and thirty pounds.'"

In ancient times the city of Tyre was famous for its output of purple.

Americans Get Best War News

"From the very first, the American newspaper correspondents have had the inside track in Europe," writes William S. Shepherd, whose "Confessions of a War Correspondent" appears in Everybody's. "This is an unmarked rule," he continues, "that during the first year of the war the British public received its important news from American newspaper correspondents. For some reason or other, known to British journalists alone, American correspondents were given the best chances at the war news, and the great newspapers of London printed their stories by American correspondents, until some of these correspondents became better known to the British public than they were to their own countrymen back in the United States. The date a cover, and 'its dated body swells below into a bulbous base, which is slightly concave beneath. The paste is moderately soft, light gray in color and the surface is

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SGT. MAJOR ROSWELL WINANS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES

THE Congressional Medal of Honor recognizes no rank. It is awarded to the private or the general, the second class seaman or the admiral, for extraordinary courage, valor surpassing even that which is expected from the well-trained, seasoned soldier or sailor. No matter how hazardous a duty well performed, that is not enough. To win the medal something more than is demanded by duty must be achieved.

Unlike some of the European decorations for bravery, the American Medal of Honor is more difficult for an officer to win than for an enlisted man, because more is expected of an officer. The medal is a bit of bronze suspended from a ribbon. Its intrinsic value, be it what it may, is of no importance. Into the metal disk are veined all the qualities of man which men admire, even worship. In the archives of the war department are succinct, unimpeachable records of the acts which caused the medal to be pinned to the breasts of the men who have won it. The papers will yellow and crumble, the ribbons will rot to dust, the bronze itself will corrode and vanish, but the things the medal stands for will go on and the epic of the Medal of Honor will continue to be inscribed in the hearts of men.

There is no doubt the Medal of Honor will be won in this war, but it will not be won easily, and though millions may be fighting under the American flag it will come to but few to wear this distinguishing mark. In the Spanish war less than 20 medals were awarded. In the Philippines a few were given.

The last two medals to be awarded were presented to Sgt. Maj. Roswell Winans and Corporal Joseph A. Glavin of the marine corps, for their work at the battle of Guaymas, in Santo Domingo. It is the act itself which wins the medal for a man, and not only does his rank matter not at all, but he may win it in a skirmish or in a battle like that of Gettysburg or of the Marne.

The report of the board of investigation for the navy department in their case follows: "On July 8, 1916, the Twenty-eighth company of marines was engaged with the Dominican armed forces at the battle of Guaymas. During a running fight of 1,200 yards our forces reached the enemy trench and the machine gun of which he had charge behind the machine gun on the road and immediately opened fire on the trenches. He was struck once and continued firing his gun, but a moment later he was again struck and had to be dragged out of the position into cover. Sgt. Roswell Winans, U. S. M. C., then arrived with a Colt's gun which he placed in a most exposed position and immediately opened fire on the trenches, and when the gun jammed he stood up and repaired it under fire. All the time Glavin and Winans were handling their guns they were exposed to a very heavy fire which was striking into the logs and around the men, seven men being wounded and one killed within 20 feet. Sergeant Winans continued firing his gun until the enemy had abandoned the trenches."

Sergeant Winans' story in his own words is even more vivid and picturesque. "On the morning of July 8," he said, "we got under way with every one feeling like a new man. Firing on the advance guard began early in the day. Our captain obtained permission to take our platoon forward. We kept the guns on the advance guard until within a few yards of the line, then transferred them to the tripods and immediately opened fire. The enemy was mostly old-fashioned breechloaders with big lead slugs."

"The brush was very thick on both sides of the road. Jams were frequent with us and each gun wore out a couple of shell extractors. Difficulties had been experienced all along with our ammunition. Some of it dated back as far as 1907. It had evidently been reloaded many times. "We found it good policy to change barrels in case of a jam in the chambers. In that way we were only a minute out of action. A party of the enemy were seen up the road and Corporal Johnson started to put his gun in action. A big lead slug (in cans, we called them) came rattling down the road directly for us. John, crouching down the road, took a long look at it while kneeling behind his gun. He ducked almost prone, but the thing took a long skip and hit him in the jaw, passed down and lodged back of the shoulder."

"The gun crew promptly gave the place where the shot was fired a good going. We continued to advance under cover of the bushes and trees. A battalion of infantry was deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road and we were concealed by a turn in the road and high trees and bushes."

"Directly across the road was a huge log. At our end of the log a Benet-Mercier had just commenced firing, with Corporal Glavin in command of it. "The captain ordered a gun in action at the butt of the log. It had no sooner opened up than all the bullets in the world seemed coming

our way. The enemy was shooting mighty close too. The trenches were awfully hard to pick up, although we were only about 150 yards away. They were on a hill and had carried their dirt away."

"The battalions made slow progress on the flanks on account of the thick underbrush. The enemy had an immensely strong natural position and had there a few machine guns and some barbed wire they could not have been rooted out without great loss of life."

"A call went up for a hospital apprentice, as Corporal Frazee had been shot in the head. He had been working hard getting his gun pointed on the enemy and had just succeeded."

"You are right on them now, give them fire!" were the last words he said.

"His pointer was also shot in the head and two others were wounded in the arm. A corporal in the Thirtieth company was shot twice while operating a Benet-Mercier. He refused to leave his gun and had to be carried away, struggling to get back into the fight."

"While this was going on our other guns began to come up one at a time and we obtained fire superiority over the enemy, who shot very wildly from now on. This last is an after judgment. At the time they seemed to be just missing me. I don't know how the other men felt, but I expected to be shot any minute and just wanted to do as much damage as possible to the enemy before crushing it. Several members of my platoon did cool and creditable work in changing cartridge extractors and repairing jams under fire."

"We faced the enemy as much as possible while repairing the guns, as we had a horror of being shot in the back."

"One of the sweetest sounds I ever heard was the cheering of the infantry battalion as it charged the right flank trenches of the enemy. Gunners were firing away among the first of these. He had a pistol fight with the rebel general in command. Ralph and some other men with a rifle hit him at about the same time. Result—exit general."

"We moved up to the trenches after the battle and reformed, getting our equipment together. Corporal Frazee died soon after being hit and was buried within a few feet of the place where he had fought so well. The enemy lost very heavily, and if Santo Domingo was not an island some of those birds would be running yet."

Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, now in command of the eastern department, won the medal in the Philippines. As colonel of the Thirty-sixth infantry he was proceeding along the San Antonio Porac road to head off a band of insurgents who had attacked the Ninth infantry at Guagua and Santa Rita."

Colonel Bell, mounted, was riding near the head of the advance party and had with him Lieut. Col. William R. Grove, Major Straub, two mounted orderlies and about twelve scouts on foot. Just at dawn the party was fired upon from what seemed a fair range by a large body of insurgents hidden in the brush. The American fire dislodged the enemy, about seven of them running down the road around a bend. The scouts pursued them, but Colonel Bell saw at once that the men, with their heavy equipment, were being easily outdistanced by the lightly clad Filipinos, and he dashed after them on his horse."

Before Major Straub or the two mounted orderlies knew what he was doing, Colonel Bell was far down the road, in the midst of seven struggling insurgents, firing with his revolver and slashing about with his saber."

The mounted men galloped to his assistance and the infantry supported him as best they could with rifle fire, although it was almost impossible to shoot, so tangled up were the insurgents and Colonel Bell."

The officer would have been perfectly justified in remaining with his troops, even behind them and merely directing the dislodged enemy, and for charging alone and driving into the jungle at least seven Filipinos, with two officers among them, the Medal of Honor was awarded to him."

Two of the few medals awarded in the war against Spain went to a second class fireman and a cooper'smith on board the battleship Iowa. While the vessel was cruising in Cuban waters, July 20, 1898, at about seven o'clock in the morning, a maelstrom gale blew out of one of the bows in the room No. 2."

Under 120-pounds pressure, live steam roared out into the room and boiling water swashed around the floor."

In the adjoining compartment were Robert Penn, second-class fireman, and P. B. Keefe, a cooper'smith. Hearing the wild roar of the escaping steam they dashed to the door of fire room No. 2."

The men who had been working there, blinded by the escaping steam, floundering in the scalding water, had been so overcome that they could not get out. One of the boat passers had already taken to his knees and was dropping forward. In a matter of seconds he would have toppled into the water and been boiled to death."

Undaunted by the terrifying roar of the steam

and the killing heat, Penn dashed into the room and, lifting the coal passer, staggered to safety with him, the scalding water above his ankles. Ignoring the frightful pain of his scalded, swollen feet, this second-class fireman dashed back into the hell from which he had just dragged one victim and saved another life."

Keefe meanwhile was busy saving the ship from destruction, or at least from the effects of a terrific explosion. For the water escaping from the boiler would soon leave so little there that it would be entirely converted into steam and the pressure would wreck it."

Dashing through the blinding, torturing steam, Keefe, the cooper'smith, hauled the fire from under the two laboring furnaces. Meanwhile, under the two laboring furnaces, Keefe, having gotten every one out of the fire, had turned on the extra feed pump in the boiler hold to keep water in the boilers and built a bridge to the furnaces out of planks laid on top of ash buckets. While Passed Assistant Engineer Stockley held the plank in place Penn hauled the two remaining fires before he was carried to the sick bay where his terribly scalded feet were treated."

Both Penn and Keefe received the Medal of Honor for their acts. That it is only extraordinary bravery which merits the medal accounts for the fact that Fireman Smith did not win the bronze for the same day's work. In helping Keefe he had both legs badly burned, but the opportunity did not offer itself to display the same supercourage which Keefe and Penn exhibited."

Some of the most stirring medal stories are those of the Indian campaigns. For instance, there was Corporal Paul H. Wenzel, who expected to be court-martialed for what he did at the battle of Wounded Knee, but instead had the Medal of Honor pinned to his breast."

Another Indian fighter was the coveted Medal of Honor won by Bernard Taylor of the Fifth cavalry, engaged in fighting the Apaches in Arizona in 1874."

Some of the most distinguished men in the army have won the medal. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles won it for continually exposing himself to the fire of the enemy as colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers in the Civil war, for no other purpose than to encourage his men by the example."

At Fair Oaks Gen. William R. Shafter was wounded, but when a surgeon was seen approaching he climbed a tree in order not to be sent to the rear. After the surgeon passed Shafter came down and continued to fight until he fell unconscious from loss of blood."

Those who remember General Shafter only as he was in the Cuban campaign will wonder how he got into the tree, but a man can put on a lot of weight in thirty-day years."

Gen. Francis D. Baldwin won the medal while a first lieutenant in the Fifth infantry. With two companies under his command he rescued two white girls from Indians at McClellan's Creek, Tex., in November, 1874."

Although not so well-known as the Victoria Cross, the Iron Cross or the Medaille Militaire, the Congressional Medal of Honor is much more difficult to attain. It is distributed to very few persons and then only after a sweeping investigation of the circumstances surrounding the act for which it is recommended."

The Medal of Honor was authorized by Congress by an act of July 12, 1862. The striking of 2,000 medals was ordered, to be conferred upon privates and non-commissioned officers for acts of bravery surpassing those usually demanded of soldiers. One thousand of these medals were to be given to a single organization, the survivors of a battle, and the remainder to be given to individuals."

The medal is a five-pointed star, surrounded by the words "United States of America." The star is suspended from a trophy representing an eagle on a bar with the word "Valor." The whole is suspended from a ribbon."

The original medal bore in the center of the star a figure of America and a Minerva. Her left hand rested upon the fasces and with a shield in her right she repelled Discord. A band of stars circled the figures. The trophy was an eagle perched on two crossed cannons and a number of cannon balls suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon."

The medal as presented to the marines today is practically like the original medal, except that it is joined to the ribbon by an anchor and the ribbon is worn around the neck."

The navy receives a medal similar to that awarded to marines but worn pinned to the breast suspended from a metal bar by a short ribbon."

The medal is worn only on special parade or at ceremonies with the dress uniform.—New York Herald.

British censors permitted American correspondents to write of news events which the British journalists were not allowed even to submit to the censor. Therefore, if a British newspaper correspondent wanted to write of a news event, he had to get it from an American correspondent, who would not even attempt to deliver it, if it did so with avidity."

Spain, by royal order has made the annual celebration of Arbor Day obligatory, a portion of the expense of tree-planting to be borne by municipalities."

How did an aboriginal American potter happen to model a face of the type seen only in the old world? So far the question has not been answered."

The Baseball Fan. Miss Yon (of the office East). Don't you just admire Fielding, Mr. Van? Mr. Yon (who comes out of the bounding West). Yes. But there ain't much to it unless the batting is swift. —Browning's Magazine.

Elva's Profession

By John Elkins

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Cedric Shaw was intently watching the girl across the room. Sometimes the swinging dancers in the hotel ballroom came between him and her; but always his gaze went back persistently to the bright animated face of a young woman who stood staring at an elderly man. The first thing that had attracted him was the absence of the pointed lips and cheeks, which he saw on almost all of the young girls present. Next to take his attention was the pretty dancing gown, which unlike the others covered her back, and came above the shoulders all around in a coming line.

"The young man could not have been called old-fashioned or 'straight laced,' but a certain fine respect for womanhood which had been carefully instilled in him by his mother, felt a kind of repulsion at the artificially covered faces, and the too scantily covered forms of the girls he met in society everywhere. He felt that this must be different, and as he watched her face his conviction grew. He determined to know her, and started out to see if he could find someone to introduce him."

Finally he accomplished his object, and soon found himself guiding Miss Burt through the mazes of the dancers. Yes, decidedly Miss Burt was "different." It was not long before Cedric's heart began to give curious but unmistakable evidences of being considerably off its normal condition."

He managed to get an invitation to call, which was not exactly difficult since Miss Burt was quite as anxious that he should ask as he was to get the permission. If the truth must be told she was at the same time experienced and somewhat like the same alarming symptoms the young man was suffering. She had not analyzed her reasons

for being attracted to her, but she simply knew that as these things are happening every second among mortals on this globe it seems a waste of time to inquire why."

Elva Burt lived alone in a "furnished room" in the big city. The bed was a quoniam as a couch during the day, and a screen covered the window. There was a dressing table, a chair, a sitting room, and the house was clean and respectable, if not fashionable. Still she felt a slight qualm at receiving the stranger in her humble quarters. He seemed to her like a man used to good society, one used to mingling with cultured people and to the refined surroundings. In this supposition Cedric was right. The mother of Cedric Shaw had belonged to a family of high social standing, and his father had been president of a college. When a lad of twelve, his father had died, leaving a moderate fortune to the wife and son, and at eighteen, Cedric had started out to earn his own living. He had done so well that at twenty-five he was now a junior partner in the concern."

Elva, on the evening Shaw was to call, put on her most becoming frock and sat down to wait for him. "Oh, dear!" she said to herself, "it isn't very scrumptious," surveying the room. "But I'll have what I think is a very good dinner. If he does—well!" The sentence ended in a sigh.

It did not appear, from the animated conversation and the length of Shaw's call that he did "mind." The next day he wrote a note of apology for having stayed so late, and asked when he might come again."

Elva after Shaw had become a frequent visitor and had several times called to dine and to places of amusement he knew little or nothing of her circumstances. She had told him her parents lived in a small village in the states, and with the exception of a few friends, she was alone in the city, and was earning her own living. As to how she was earning it she had not informed him, and had evasively put him off when he had asked. He concluded that perhaps she might have a little foolish pride about revealing her occupation, and said no more."

The suite of offices occupied by his firm were in a building which had been remodeled from a dwelling house. Next to it stood a residence which the march of business up the avenue had been often ridiculed, but nevertheless it was fast taking root in the minds of many and proving its value and merit. To perform the day's work joyfully and joyously may not be possible, in cases, without effort, but the fact is being realized more and more that it is very much worth while to develop the habit."

Not Much Required. The newspaper which succeeded in getting the following paragraph would be lucky. Yet it is probable there were applicants who believed they could come up to the standard of the "bachelor" magazine. Must be a man of the world, with a wide human sympathy, with no "inks"—either moral, political or artistic—with a firm faith in the inherent goodness of mankind and the policy of making the best possible use of this life as a sound preparation for the next. Must always wear a smile—but never a snigger. Dress optional. Must treat his work as one continuous holiday. It will pay any man, answering to these conditions, to relinquish any other inclination, and secure the post.—London Tit-Bits.

Joy in One's Work. The idea of joy in one's work has been often ridiculed, but nevertheless it is fast taking root in the minds of many and proving its value and merit. To perform the day's work joyfully and joyously may not be possible, in cases, without effort, but the fact is being realized more and more that it is very much worth while to develop the habit."

Elva they were entirely mystified as to how the burglars had entered. There was a window on the outside who could not have failed to see them from the front, and the roof and back of the building showed not the slightest trace of any forcible entrance."

About two days after this, Shaw, in passing the house next his office, saw a young man hastily coming down the front steps. Something about him caused Shaw to stare curiously. The man, instantly the man turned away to avoid his scrutiny, and almost stumbled down the remaining steps. Shaw purposely stood in his way, and as the young man dodged him, caught at his arm.

"Elva Burt!" he exclaimed. "What does this mean?" "Let me go!" she begged. "Let me go quickly!"

"Don't keep me here!" she urged. And, freeing herself from his grasp, she hurried on, hailed a taxi, and had vanished before Cedric Shaw could quite collect his scattered senses."

He went to his desk in a dazed state of mind. No woman except a hundred or so scrubwoman was ever seen coming out of this house. For the girl who had been seen next door, and who had appeared to him to be seen in such a guise, and coming out of bachelor apartments, was a shock from which it was not easy to recover. He had given her the deepest devotion, the love of his life, and he had meant to tell her this. The blow staggered him. He meant to see her again, and that he tried to do so, but he was unable to, but he felt he could not go that day."

Late in the afternoon the telephone rang, the senior partner took the message, and when he had hung up the receiver he called the heads of the firm together and told them. It was from police headquarters—they had made an important arrest—two men from the house next door. Shaw felt his heart beat beating, and things running before his eyes. What if one of these men was Elva Burt? What if he had to face her in the prisoner's dock? A detective was now on the way up, and they wished someone to remain, and go with him to the cellar. Investigation revealed a tunnel from the house next door, which was such a surprise, and which they must have worked, digging for some time. The police had not yet discovered the gems, but they believed they had got the right man, the janitor and a young fellow. A "young fellow," Shaw shuddered at confronting him. They went down to headquarters. The "young fellow" was short, stout, and red-haired, and both men protested their innocence."

"Well," announced the chief, "this was about the nearest bit of detective work you'd pull off in a month of Sundays. The finding of that hole in the cellar was a jim dandy. You see, the detective pretends to go in there to inquire about some matter, and he gets down to the cellar, and he yells out to the janitor he smells gas, and it's coming from the cellar. The minute the man unlocks that cellar door, he's down there ahead of him, and coming around to beat the band. He lights a bit of paper so he can look better, and he puts it out, and sniffs a bit, and says, 'Well, he's got what he came for, the sight of a hole, and bricks and dirt behind a box, and he hasn't let on to the janitor he's seen a thing out of the common, and he's awful sorry he gave him such a scare. He finds out there's only a terribly high-priced apartment to rent, and is awful sorry again, it being too much for him to put up with. He goes out and down here quicker'n lightning. And the two fellows are jailed in just about one hour from that time.'"

Here one of the partners asked if he might see the detective. The chief said he supposed he might—that is, if he happened to be in."

He went to the door, opened it, looked in, and beckoned to someone. A neat, dressed young woman appeared in the doorway. Shaw gasped. "Miss Burt," asked the chief, "do you know where Sanderson is?" She gave him an inquiring look, then she suddenly saw Shaw's eyes upon her. Official caution vanished before the questioning of his gaze."

The elder man, rushing up to her, grasped her hand, and making them thanks and the desire to make it something more substantial than thanks. Then Shaw said, as he took her hand: "Miss Burt is a very dear friend of mine—but I never knew 'Sanderson.'"

Then he drew her aside as the other men talked, and added: "I want to say something more than 'friend'—may I?" Her look prompted him to add: "And you'll never be 'Sanderson' again."

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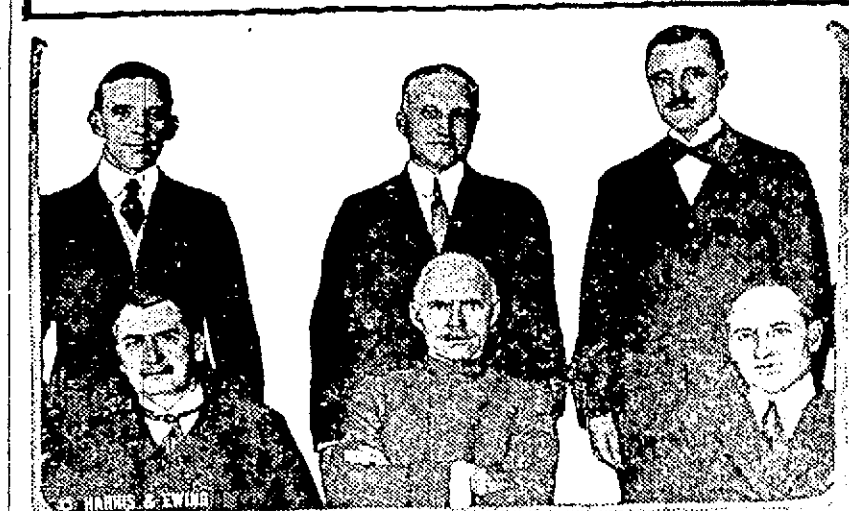
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WILL BUILD UNCLE SAM'S GREAT AIR FLEET



Uncle Sam's aircraft protection board is co-ordinating the work of airplane manufacturers and makers of allied materials in the interest of standardization and efficiency and will place contracts for everything the government buys in connection with the development of the great air-fighting force which the government plans. Members of this important board, shown in the picture, are: Seated, left to right, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor of the navy; Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army; Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the board and a member of the council of national defense. Standing, left to right, Sidney G. Walden of Detroit, automobile manufacturer; E. A. Deane of Dayton, O., ignition expert; R. L. Montgomery of New York, a banker.

THREE AGENCIES USED INDIAN IS HEALTHIER

Uncle Sam Has Big Organization in Foreign Trade Work.

Collects Information Through Several Hundred Consuls, Commercial Attaches and Special Agents.

The foreign trade work of Uncle Sam's department of commerce is reported to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which is organized to collect commercial information in foreign countries and to distribute it to American manufacturers and exporters. Its work pertains to the nature of a commercial reconnaissance, an office. Supplementing the work of regular agency doctors, special physicians at intervals visit the various reservations, performing eye operations, caring for defective teeth and spreading information."

Already trachoma has been very largely subdued in the schools, and such new cases as appear generally come from outside. As a result of the campaign, there has been within the last three years a very noticeable falling off in the number of illnesses and deaths from trachoma."

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Trachoma Largely Subdued in Schools and Infant Mortality, Once Appalling, Reduced.

Those who think of the Indians as members of a dying race are not acquainted with the progress of the work carried on in their behalf by Uncle Sam's department of the interior.

To struggle against tuberculosis and trachoma, and the fight to lower a high infant mortality rate, are generally conceded to be the greatest of the problems confronting medical men of the Indian service. Supplementing the work of regular agency doctors, special physicians at intervals visit the various reservations, performing eye operations, caring for defective teeth and spreading information."

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 Children's Bank Building
 Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
 Office Hours: 7 to 12 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
 Phone: 937; Res. 828
 X-RAY

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
 Practice Limited to
 EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
 Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgery, Riverview Hospital, Office in Wood County Bank Building. Phone No. 254

DR. C. T. FOOTE
 DENTIST
 Office in Mackinac Block at west end of bridge
 Phone 28
 Residence, 15 Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

D. D. CONWAY
 ATTORNEY AT LAW
 Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
 LAWYER
 Loans and Collections. Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's Drug Store

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 Lady Attendant if Desired
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A. H. FACHE, D. C.
 CHIROPRACTOR
 Room 7, Mackinac Block, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Phone 873
 If you are sick, the cause is in your spine. Take a CHIROPRATIC "SPINAL ADJUSTMENT" and get well.

NOTICE!
 If you are going to hold an auction, you are entitled to that talent for which you pay your money.

COL. G. D. HAMIEL
 Real Estate and Auctioneer
 Phone 1045 and 888
 GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE
 Thursday, January 31, 1918
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 W. A. DREMB & A. B. SUTOR
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ADVERTISING RATES
 Resolutions, each line, 25c
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 Obituary Notice, per line, 10c
 Obituary Notice, per line, 10c
 Paid Entertainments, per line, 5c
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THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM
 What am I going to do for help next summer? Is the question that now confronts many farmers. If you have not been thinking about this problem, it is time that you were doing so.

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This Is Our Winter of Test
 SAVING food is a local problem for every community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body healthy and strong. This winter of 1917 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether or not our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

NEED BIG HERDS
 Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.
 Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

AMERICAN STOCK BREEDERS
 are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
 reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to cooperate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 3,500,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$17.75 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.25; November and December, \$16.05; January, \$14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive live animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. When France had 14,507,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,311,000, a decrease of 15.8 per cent. And France is today producing only one million of milk compared to two and one-half millions before the war.

Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef because of the lack of necessary feed. Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future production of meat producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD
 There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the market at the prevailing market prices. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the miller to treat his bread for four pence to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 6 cents and the one pound loaf at 3 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger exportation, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT
 In the months when there is a famine for live stock for meat, the people are being urged to eat meatless days, according to R. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not only grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop means of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a delicacy for other food. In making up menus this author lists our American Cattle and southern guinea a broad field for investigation.

The Chevrolet "400" the most completely equipped and satisfactory car at the price. Now \$388 delivered here. Motor Sales Co., Grand Rapids.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 State of Wisconsin, County Court Wood County, In Probate.
 In the estate of John J. Heston, deceased, the last will and testament of said deceased, bearing date of the 20th day of June, A. D. 1918, there shall be heard and considered the application of said John J. Heston, administrator of said estate, to admit to probate the said will and testament of said John J. Heston, deceased.

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EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY
 Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

SIGEL
 Andrew Butyn is a business visitor in Chicago this week. He will also visit with his brothers in Waukesha before returning home.

MISS SUSAN VANDER
 has returned to her home at J. J. Heston, after a few days at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heston.

THE TEMPLE CHILDREN
 have been on the sick list. Miss Agnes Peterson spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives near Appleton.

MRS. DAVID SHARKEY
 is back from a few days visit at Grand Rapids. Walter Staven, who is employed at Waukesha, spent a few days of last week at the home of his parents here.

MISS CAROLINE LARSON
 of Grand Rapids was a week end visitor with home folks here.

Z. Nordgren arrived here Saturday from Italy and will visit friends here for some time.

MRS. A. G. ANDERSON
 entertained the members of the Young Peoples society at her home Thursday night.

MRS. FRANK KRAUS visited at Augustana one day last week.

MISS EDITH WESTLAND
 who is attending high school in Grand Rapids, spent Saturday and Sunday with her relatives here.

SHERRY
 Mrs. H. Parks had quite a painful accident last Tuesday at her home. In descending the cellar stairs she fell and was thrown on her head at the bottom of the stairs.

THE ADULT BIBLE CLASS
 which was held on Friday, February 1, has postponed its meeting until February 6, at which time it will meet at the Melancthon home.

MISS GWENDOLIN BORGERS
 of Greenwood was a guest at the Durck home from Saturday until Monday.

MRS. S. H. PARKS
 was on her way to Kaukauna to resume her studies, the Christmas recess having lasted this long because of the flu situation.

MISS DURCK
 and Miss Ellis spent Tuesday evening at the George John home.

MRS. VOLKER STORDAL
 of Montana arrived last Monday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Christensen.

MRS. THOMAS
 and Mrs. Thos. Thos. visited Sunday at the home of her parents, Mrs. Platts remained until Thursday for a longer visit.

PLEASANT HILL
 Mrs. P. H. Liles returned Friday from Black River Falls after a five days visit with her daughter, Mrs. H. Liles, and family. She also went down to see her daughter, Mrs. Liles, who was born Jan. 16.

FIVE MILE CREEK
 Victor Hansen and sister Anna were Sunday afternoon callers at the K. A. Hansen home.

THE B. B. SEVING CLUB
 met with Nellie Ackerman Tuesday evening.

MRS. AND MRS. LOH HANSEN
 were callers at the Chas. Odenhall home Sunday.

MISS MAE OGHEN
 is working for Mrs. Walter Burmeister.

MRS. ROY AND HARLEY WARREN
 and Miss Clara Henneman were callers at the Chas. Odenhall home Sunday.

ALICE NELLIE ACKERMAN
 and Misses Louise and Helga Hansen were Sunday evening callers at the H. J. Hansen home.

MRS. AND MRS. L. BEHRND
 were callers at the Herman Behrend home on Sunday.

MEEHAN
 D. H. Parks is in rather poor health this winter, having quite a severe cold.

WALTER CHLUSMAN
 expects to leave for Milwaukee this week where he will enlist in the U. S. Navy.

THERE IS A LITTLE PULP
 being hauled in the last yard this year for shipment. It seems that each year must be the last of the pine, but it seems to hold out pretty well yet.

MRS. W. PARKS
 and Mrs. P. R. Pix were callers at Grand Rapids last Friday.

A NINE-PONDED BABY
 was born on Jan. 23.

MRS. AND MRS. MIKE WUYAT
 born on Jan. 26.

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NEW ROME
 Mr. and Mrs. Charley Amundson were Sunday afternoon callers at the John Amundson home.

FRANK BLACKBURN
 is cutting pulp wood for Peterson Bros.

JAMES PETERSON
 of Grand Rapids is visiting with his parents.

MISS CHERRA ANDERSON
 spent Sunday with home folks.

MRS. GEORGE PARS
 is taking care of Mrs. Ben Harbelle and little son.

MRS. PETER PETERSON
 is in the hospital at this writing.

THE PARTY
 held at the August 13th girls' home Saturday night was well attended. These present report a good time.

GEORGE ANDERSON
 is working for his brother Charley.

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DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
 CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.
 DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
 Surgeon
 DR. J. J. ROHR
 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
 Glasses Fitted
 DR. W. E. LEAPHER
 Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
 Heart and Lungs
 DR. R. L. COWLES
 Diseases of Children
 Skin, Nerves and Throat
 DR. W. H. BARTRAN
 Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines
 DR. E. WHITE
 X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

HOLSTEIN MEN
 Lend Me Your Ears.
 My herd of pure-bred Holsteins is headed by Altha Johanna Str Johanna Colanthe, No. 9,420, a grandson of Colanthe Altha Johanna of whom Harold McAlister says:
 "Colanthe Altha Johanna will always stand out as one of the greatest cows that the world has ever seen. She is the only cow to have ever held all the world's butter records from one day to one year."
 Her record for one year was:
 Butter 1247.82 lbs.
 Milk 27432.50 lbs.
 Fourteen of my cows are sired by Altha Johanna Str Johanna Champlain, No. 9,420, another grandson of Colanthe Altha Johanna. His seven nearest granddaughters are, in his dam, two granddaughters and four great-granddaughters, average more than 25 lbs. butter in seven days, A. H. O. Each has a record of more than 20 pounds of butter in seven days, and three were holders when the records were made.

C. H. IMIG
 Junction City, Wis.

YOUR BANKING SAFETY IS DEEP ROOTED
 both in time and this community, when you bank here. For 39 years the "Bank of Grand Rapids" has served the progressive farmers of Grand Rapids; and many of Grand Rapids' other important industries. You can adapt its loans to your own requirements, a long or a short-time loan—always at current rates.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

Let's Look Ahead!
 "Let's look ahead! The harvest is over and we've all had a good season—bully! We've tried to do our duty by Uncle Sam and we've made money besides. But we've got to look ahead to next year, now, and make up our minds what new buildings we want." That's what wise farmers are saying.

Let us help on that. We are prepared to supply you with just what you need when your building time comes—you know that—but now we want to help you plan. FREE PLANS for most anything you need right at our office, and we can supply you for study purposes with nine free Booklets on each of the following:

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[illegible]

HAPPENINGS in the CITIES

Youngster's Feet Set on Road to Fortune Or—

CHICAGO—On a street where daily many people pass that compose the population of a far-distant city a small boy laden with newspapers was doing business. There was nothing unusual about the boy himself save that he was somewhat smaller than the other boys who shouted their wares near by. His clothes were shabby, his movements as brisk and his voice as shrill as those of his rivals. Unlike the other newsboys, however, he stood not on the curb nor in the center of the sidewalk, but near the building line on a grating in the sidewalk.

A man with a bag in one hand and a rubber over the other, obviously in a hurry, paused for a moment before the boy, crisply named his paper and thrust a quarter into the outstretched palm. The quarter bounced like a live thing from the boy's hand and dropped through the grating into a pile of accumulated rubbish.

"It's gone for keeps, mister," the boy said slowly. "I guess maybe that was my fault. I'll give you your change and you kin have the paper."

"That's all right, boy," said the man, surprised at this munificence. "Probably it was my fault. Here, take this."

Slipping another coin into the boy's hand, which this time closed eagerly on the money, the man seized his paper and hurried away.

Another newsboy who had been watching the transaction uttered an exclamation of disgust. "See that kid? Well, he's gonna land in a Hanouse or a jail one of these days. He shan't on that grating all day dropping dimes and quarters out of his hat and pulling that phony honesty stuff. There every night him and a kid that works in that building sneaks down into that hole through the basement window and dives up."

Bull Furnishes Thrill for Blase New Yorkers

NEW YORK—A bull, seeking to go back to nature, mountedly agitated on Fifth avenue, the bull, described as wild, was cribbed, cabled and confined in Stern Brothers' vivisection parlors, Eleventh avenue and Portforth street, from Texas; he veered to go home, and having jumped a stockade or some such obstacle, headed away to the east, which is not the way to Texas.



As the bull progressed he grew wilder, and everyone who saw him and heard him, his head down and bellowing grew wild. The way was cleared for him; motorists could inform themselves from the manner in which persons in the vehicle flew up. At Eighth avenue and Forty-eighth street, the bull, who was a bull, was seen in a building, even to New York.

At that corner stood William Artus, known in underworld slang as a "bull." He is a patrolman of the West Forty-seventh street station. Artus dodged the bull, corralled an auto and gave chase to the Texas product, which, crossing the avenues like a chauffeur on a joy ride, turned north on Fifth avenue.

As everyone knows, it was a lovely day. Most persons who usually are on Fifth avenue got out of town. At sight of the bull, the crowd increased through the hundreds, who roared the bull with shouts and clatter sticks and stones. So on to the plaza at Fifty-third street. There the bull, to maintain the Hispanic-American illusion, converted the plaza into a plaza del toro, charged everything in his re-layed vision and tried to jump into a subway excavation. But Matador Artus and others roared him, and he was carried away tumultuously. Just as are others of his kind, better bred, where blaming spectators reward themselves with bewitching glances, half-blinded by their fans.

Occupation for the Man Past Prime of Life

DETROIT—Old men are being withdrawn from the shelves to which they were relegated by a misanthropic world and sifted back into the tide of the city's industrial activity. No more will the smooth-shaven men and dyed hair be necessary for the man past the half century mark who is out of a job. No more are business men looking askance at the men who have "crow's feet" about their eyes and thinning hair.

If he is willing to accept mental labor and is sober and industrious, a place is being found for the man who shows the results of his battle with Time.

Several old men are being employed by the telephone companies as "messenger boys." That doesn't sound like much of a job, but as explained by the men and their employers, it is no such thing.

"We have about 20 old men working as 'messenger boys,'" said R. D. Crane, chief delivery clerk for the Western Union Telegraph company. "There are several reasons why they are very satisfactory. We first began employing them several months ago, because we could not get boys. We find them very apt at the work and much more reliable than boys."

"The pay is 25 cents an hour, and some of them work 12 hours a day. That is optional with them. We give them long deliveries out to the suburbs, and the men who work in the city. We have several telegraphers who were unable to stand the indoor work who have become messengers, and they are making more than they did at the key."

The postal company also employs old men, and for the same reasons—scarcity of boys and the greater reliability of the older men.

The manager of a large office building said: "There are quite a number of old men employed as errand boys in this building, and from what I hear they are more satisfactory than the younger men or boys. They appreciate the job, they are reliable, and are becoming more and more popular with employers."

Liquor Law Makes Trouble for Railroad Man

MINNEAPOLIS—If the sun, which was high in the heavens and shining into his office window, had suddenly dropped with a loud bang below the horizon and the silvery moon had jumped up into the sky, Edmund Pennington, president of the Soo line, might have been surprised, but not so then, when long telegrams were handed him saying that the sheriff of Ward county, North Dakota, wanted him in Minn. on a charge of selling liquor in violation of the law.

When he recovered he pressed a button and the office legal department dropped in.

"How long," as Mr. Pennington, smiling from the telephone, "have I been engaged in the nefarious and heinous crime of selling liquor in violation of the law?"

All the legal luminaries were surprised.

Mr. Pennington then showed them that he is named in legal procedure growing out of the Minn. war between the wet and dry forces. North Dakota is one dry under the federal law July 1. Many boxes of "dry goods," "gentle" furishing goods, "medicine" and "glassware" for hotel use, landed with care, shipped by the liquor firms, have been hauled out of Minneapolis by the railroad cars of the liquoring drought.

"Every Soo line station agent has definite, printed instructions regarding the law," Mr. Pennington said. "It is possible a liquor shipment in disguise may have gone through without our men detecting it. If that makes this railroad amenable under the law, I suppose that is how I am in the case."

Legal business of selling liquor in violation of statute in the city of Minn. of North Dakota? In short, when did I become a bootlegger?

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DEPARTMENT KEPT BUSY BY LETTERS

Correspondence of Uncle Sam's Agricultural Experts Is Heavy.

UNUSUAL REQUESTS ARE MADE

Officials at Washington Are Asked for Information on Variety of Matters Ranging From Dress to Medicine.

"Though his daily mail may be a matter of speculation and interest, the average recipient often exclaims and sighs over the amount of work necessary in keeping his correspondence up to date. But what of a list that includes 65,000 correspondents and the arrival of from 1,000 to 3,000 letters a day? Such, indeed, is the correspondence of the department of agriculture. It is probably larger than that of any other government department, and the burden of maintaining it falls almost entirely upon the division of publications.

In general the nature of this correspondence is much like that of a large mail-order house. Demands for bulletins, reports and documents issued by the department frequently come in, and the replies to requests for information by laymen are numerous. In the numerous requests for miscellaneous information, ranging from the latest in dress to the latest in medicine, the department is, in the hands of many persons, the final authority on matters ranging from dress to medicine.

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PARKS ARE DEVELOPED

New Bureau to Manage All of Uncle Sam's Playgrounds.

Several Already Have Been Made Self-Supporting as Result of Increased Patronage.

The National Park service, which was created by congress to administer the national parks under one correlated system has been organized. Secretary Lane of the interior department has appointed as director Stephen T. Mather who, to accept the place, resigned the office of assistant to the secretary of the interior. Horace M. Albright, assistant director, has been appointed to succeed him. The work of national parks development, the success of which is insured by the organization of this new bureau, two years and a half ago. During this preliminary period much has been accomplished of importance to the cause. All national parks have been opened to automobiles. New roads have been projected of which many have been built and many improved. Co-operation in the public interest has been promoted between railroads and the government, between concessioners and park managements, and between parks. Large private capital has been induced to enter several national parks for the enlargement and improvement of hotel and transportation service. Prices to the public have been reduced to a minimum. The work of the department has been so successful that it is now possible to make national parks self-supporting under conditions of increased patronage, and several parks already have become self-supporting. Larger appropriations have been secured from congress for road building and the perfecting of sanitary conditions. An extensive campaign has been inaugurated for the information of the people concerning the hitherto unknown quality and extent of their scenic and recreational possessions, under which public interest in our national parks is growing with unexampled speed; and public realization, interest and practical use is the goal of national parks development. "Public patronage of the parks has increased rapidly and steadily."

These and many other beginnings point the way toward the system which will be the object of the new service to build and perfect.

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PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

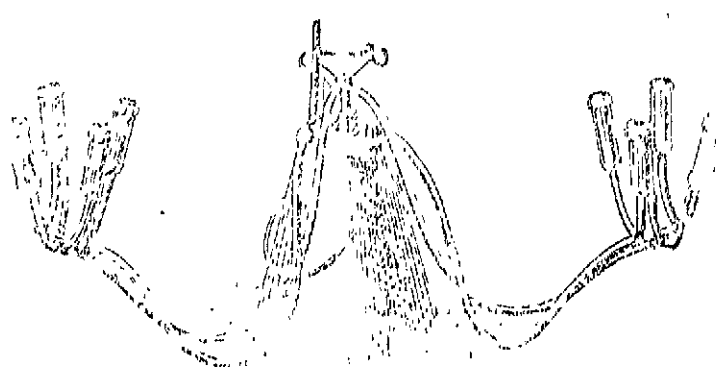
The Store That Saves You Money

Soda Crackers, National, per lb.	15c
Campbell's Soup, per can.	11c
Panor Jumbo Olives, per bottle.	20c
Canned Corn, per can.	19c, 12c, 13c, 14c
Grape Fruit, large size each.	10c
Red Raspberries in syrup, per can.	13c
Black Raspberries in syrup, per can.	13c
Prince Albert, the can.	10c
Canned Peas, per can.	10c, 11c, 12c, 13c
Sage more Tablets at each.	3 1/2c
Syrup, 10-lb size, pail.	65c
Baker's Cocoa, half pound can.	22c
Palmdove or Jap Rose soap, bar.	1c
Good Cookies, per pound.	16c, 17c, 18c

SATURDAY ONLY. Fancy preserves in Mason jars, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry and peach. See display in window. Saturday only per jar. (Net weight 1 pound, 10 ounces.)

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER



One man can milk 20 to 30 cows per hour. Cows like it better than hand milking. Cows that kick when milked by hand are perfectly gentle when milked by this machine. Cows milked by this milker usually increase in milk flow. Help is going to be very scarce. With the Empire installed in your barn you are independent of hired help. The Empire Milker will milk your cows better than the average hired help, and will not club or swear at them.

Send postal card for catalog.

KUJAWA & WILKINS,

District Agents

Rudolph, Wisconsin

We Measure Lumber

BY THE Golden Rule
Fair, Accurate Tool.

WE WILL SELL LUMBER TO YOU

just as we would want you to sell it to us, were you conducting a lumber yard, and we were about to build a house, barn, garage, shed or anything else requiring lumber.

WHICH WE HOPE
You Will Be Doing Before Long

LUMBER SHINGLES
LATH-MOULDINGS
SASH-DOORS
MILK-TUBS
ROOFING
PAINTS-OILS
GLASS

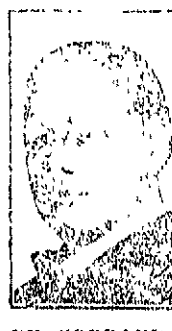
GOODS WE HAVE
THAT YOU MAY HAVE
WHEN YOU HAVE
TO HAVE THEM

LIME PLASTER-SAND
WALL BOARD
CEMENT
BRICK-TILE
CUPOLAS
VALLEY TIN
RIDGE ROLL

W. A. MARLING
LUMBER COMPANY
PHONE 169 GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

AT WITTER HOTEL, GRAND RAPIDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 14. CONSULTATION FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL

--may I send you this free booklet?



"Modern Methods of Treating Chronic Diseases Without Operation"

It Is Intensely Interesting

A post card will bring it in a plain wrapper

Dr. Goddard will be at the Witter Hotel, Grand Rapids, Thursday, February 14th, and every 4 weeks thereafter. Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Consultation Free.

Dr. N. A. Goddard

121 Wisconsin Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Consultation Free

ORGANIZED AT BIRON.

Several from this city went to Biron last evening and talked to the people up there on the thrift stamp business. Among those that addressed the assembled ones were J. A. Stoen, Will Carey and Superintendent Varney. They must have caused the proper amount of enthusiasm, for the people up there formed an organization and will hereafter go after the sale of the stamps in proper style.

TRAINS DISCONTINUED.

Several trains on the Soo line have been discontinued during the past week in order to carry out the program of conservation that is being inaugurated in all lines. The trains running to this city over this road are still all in operation, and will probably remain so unless it is found advisable to start even more rigid economy.

ELKS PLAY SKAT.

The Elks held a skat tournament in their club house on Tuesday evening with the following results: Frank Wolsel, first, with 17 net points. W. G. Wolsel, second, with 472 net points. W. G. Wolsel, third, with 15 net points. J. M. Nash, fourth, with 380 net points. H. J. Kell fifth, with a high hand of 140 points.

Miss Elsie Kuster of Caledonia, Minnesota, is visiting at the home of her grandfather, W. A. Owen.

Mrs. Geo. L. Williams has returned from a weeks visit at the home of her son, Attorney Glen Williams of Lady Smith.

Alvin VanAlstine is spending the week in Milwaukee visiting with Geo. Houtchell who is attending Marquette college.

Mrs. James Corcoran of Webster was brought to this city last week and taken to Riverview hospital, where she underwent an operation on Saturday. She has since been getting along nicely.

WANTED SALOONS CLOSED

New London Press: "Seven hundred women of Outagamie county assembled in the interests of the County Council of Defense unanimously adopted a resolution urging that the saloons be closed during the five day period and any other period of the cessation of industrial activities." Such was the telegram forwarded to Governor E. L. Phillips Friday afternoon, following the meeting of the "Woman's" Council of the County Council of Defense, held in the court room of the court house. In speaking of the resolution Mrs. F. E. Wright, chairman of the local committee stated that the women did not think their message would have any effect on the present closing down period as it was resolved by the governor too late to cause any action in the matter but hoped that if the resolution arrives in the future it will do some good. Saturday morning Mrs. E. L. Wright, receiving by executive order, I have issued a proclamation requesting saloonkeepers to close their places of business on the balance of the five day period. "The fact that they are forbidden to use fuel after that, will, I believe, close them without further interference the balance of the five day period." Governor E. L. Phillips.

Cleopatra Not a Beauty

Cleopatra, long famed as the fairest of the fair, was not beautiful at all. In fact, she wasn't even what is commonly called pretty, says a local report of the meeting of the convention of numismatists in the Baltimore "American." Cleopatra really was ugly. This was of less startling fact, so long unknown to the world in general, has come out from the hiding to civilization a deluded public as a result of the national adoration of the American Numismatic association, says an exchange. Numismatists can prove that the supposed bewitching Egyptian queen had irregular features, flat nose, large ears, small eyes and rather bony shoulders. And, too, her neck was a more or less scrawny affair, with none too faint suggestion of an Adam's apple. The proof is found in some of the rare coins which the numismatists attending the convention from all sections of the country brought with them. Cleopatra's portrait appears on some of these coins, and there are historical data to prove that she approved of these designs. As she was a very vain woman, the statue, she certainly would not have approved if the portraits had not been good likenesses.

MARKET REPORT

Spring Chickens	20
Broilers	14
Teas	20
Corn	15
Beans	18-14
Flour	12-14
Pork, dressed	20-21
Veal	16-18
Butter	34-42
Eggs, locally	22-00
Onions	10-00
Pye	1-00
Barley	1-25
War Flour	11-50
Wheat	10-80
Portatoes, white stock, per cwt.	1-25
Portatoes, Gray Bantams, cwt.	1-25

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Rolland Packing Company Yards
Steers, fair to medium, \$5.50 to \$8.00
Steers, com to fair, \$4.50 to \$5.50
Cows and heifers, fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.50
Butters, \$4.00 to \$5.50
Canisters, \$4.00 to \$4.50
Hulls, \$5.00 to \$7.50

Hogs
Heavy, 250 and over, \$15.50
200 to 250, \$15.00
Medium, 150 to 200, \$14.00
Light, 125 to 150, \$13.50
P. S.—For the shippers information the Rolland Packing Company plant and stock yards are now under new management.

FARMERS ATTENTION

Ground Limestone Cheap
Order your ground Limestone now. Haul it home on sleighs.

For prices and description of the three grades we handle see page seven of our new magazine "Kellogg's Kurio." If you do not have a copy, ask for one.

Also get our booklet on Limestone, "How You Can Do More to Help Uncle Sam Feed the World."

Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE THRIFT STAMPS

Over 50,000 workers in the state of Wisconsin have now put one thought in mind, and that is to secure, by the night of February 16, not less than one million War Savings in the state, and for the first time in the history of any country, the government has arranged to deliver its own securities and collect for them at the homes of the people. If one War Savings Stamp is bought in each home, more than \$50,000,000 will be brought in to the United States Treasury.

Secretary McAden has issued a brief but very strong message to the American people as follows: "I write to ask you to help your country."

"You can do so and also help yourself in a very simple manner."

"Many of us cannot fight, but every one of us can help by saving. Every dollar saved and not spent on unnecessary living releases that amount of labor and material to make articles for our army and navy. When a dollar that is saved is loaned to the government it is doubly effective."

"To that end congress has authorized the sale of War Savings Stamps and United States Thrift Stamps in denominations of 25 and 50 cents, respectively. Each War Savings Stamp you buy is a loan to the United States government, is a direct help to every soldier and sailor who is risking his life in the war, and is a safe and simple way to invest your savings."

"The United States government pledges its entire resources and credit to repay this loan on January 1, 1925, with 4% interest."

"War Savings Stamps are a savings investment which can not be lost in value, and are guaranteed by the United States government to go up in value as the interest is added."

"Should you want your money back before January 1, 1925, any money order postoffice will, after 10 days' written demand, refund to you the amount you paid for War Savings Stamps plus an added amount for each month you have held them after January, 1918."

Plunk for a Baby Girl
Why plunk for a baby girl and blue for the boy. The reason for the distinction is very clear. We are told that in Russia and in America blue is used in the preparation of the outfit for a baby if the parents desire a boy and pink if the preference is for a girl, and then the old stock brings just whatever one he pleases; so the wise mother uses both pink and blue in her wardrobe. A Russian husband not only wears pink in his garb, but admires her wedding trousseau plentifully with this hue.

WE ARE PIONEERS

of this county in the use of CAD-MIL and CHEMICAL TESTS for storage batteries.

YOUR BATTERY may not be electrochemically correct. Very many new batteries are not, hence their useful life is short. Do you KNOW that your battery is free from traces of Chlorine, Nitrates, Acetates, Iron, Copper, Arsenic, Mercury and Platinum? A slight amount of any of the above in your battery solution will decrease the life of the battery materially. During the past year it has been hard to get pure chemicals and in many cases battery manufacturers have therefore used old batteries which were defective chemically.

CHEMICAL AND CADMIUM TESTS. We are in position to make these tests accurately and guarantee results.

DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG. Now is the time to have your battery tested, as your car is probably not in frequent use. The cost of these tests and inspection is small and will save you future grief.

ELBERTH GARAGE
NATWICK ELECTRIC COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Wis.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Paroled biscuit is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. These biscuits are made with a cup of oatmeal in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the oatmeal which should also be hot. Heat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 14 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

Worse

"Whenever my wife and I have a falling out my mother-in-law always takes my part."
"That's very nice of her."
"Yes, she means well, but she only makes it twice as hard for me to square myself."

DONATES A FARM

Rhineland New North: J. Kelly of Bradley, who has a host of friends in Rhineland, has donated a farm to the branch of the Red Cross in Rhineland. Regarding Mr. Kelly's splendid gift to the noble cause, the Merrill Herald contains the following:

J. Kelly of Bradley, is a real American and a true friend of the American Red Cross. He is one of the liberal donors to the Tomahawk branch. His latest gift is a forty acres of land located on the Tomahawk river along a main traveled road. The forty is well timbered and well when disposed of, and a considerable amount to the funds of the Tomahawk chapter.

Mr. Kelly has in many ways demonstrated that he is with the government in any and all things. He has not only been ready with his purse, but has a son in the service. It takes the right kind of spirit to give towards those causes in reality. Kind of patriotism to dig down and give forty acres of land and a good Lincoln county forty at that. Here's health to Kelly.

Large desk blotters for sale at this office, size 12x24 inches.

War Prices in Paris

One hears a great deal about the rising cost of living in Germany, resulting from the British blockade, but comparatively little about the privations of the allies. The following letter from an American engineer in Paris tells something of the hardships of the city of light:
"Cold toilet ham costs ninety-five cents a pound and each thin slice comes to ten cents. Butter is unobtainable at less than sixty-four cents a pound, and everything is in proportion. Gasoline is twenty cents a quart. Alcohol is out of the question, as it is now forty-eight cents a quart as compared to fourteen before the war. Sugar is fourteen cents a pound."

"I believe the war won't be over before next year, so we settle down to it as a fact to be borne. It isn't everyone except a few, I am comfortable, have enough to eat and a good bed, but living in 'juste' (harsh) I just about come out even."

Buy your Dodge Brothers motor car now. We do not know when we can get more. We have no promise that prices will not raise. We expect they will. Present price is \$848 delivered here. Motor Sales Co., Grand Rapids.

WAR SAVINGS

Thrift Stamps and War Savings stamps are the most democratic of investments and America expects every American to show love of republican institutions by investing in this democratic security. The aggregate amount of the investments and the number of investors in these War Savings securities are in a way the answer of the people of this great democracy to the call of the cause of democracy throughout the world and the indication of civilization and humanity.

They afford every person, however humble and however small his means, the opportunity to contribute his part to the fight in this great struggle against the military masters of Germany who seek to dominate the world in contempt of justice and right and freedom and without mercy.

Surely every American desires to have a part in the defeat of autocracy and the success of liberty and right.

Different System
"My wife constantly pesters me for money. Does yours?"
"Not the people she buys things from do that."—Boston Transcript.

ELECTRIC GARAGE

Rewire Your Car

If your car has run more than one season part or all of the wiring may be defective. Dirt, grease and excessive heat deteriorate the rubber covering of wires. A big proportion of auto fires are caused by blazing electric wires. Such a fire may start even when the car is not in use due to the fact that the battery carries a charge of electricity at all times whether the engine is running or not.

Wiring on autos is subjected to extraordinary strains and its life is shorter than other wiring.

We test wiring at a pressure from 20 to 60 times greater than that which the wires stand in actual use. If there is a weak point our test shows same instantly.

Visit our Electrical Testing Department and have this explained.

NATWICK ELECTRIC CO.

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY

CLEAN-UP SALE OF

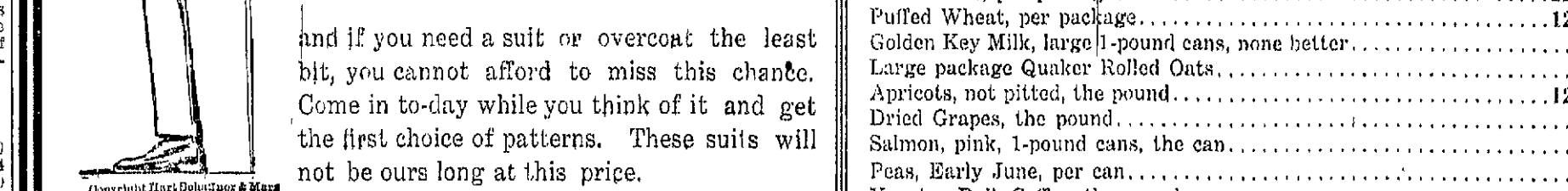
Men's Suits & Overcoats

\$12.95

This sale brings the opportunity to buy a snappy business suit or overcoat at a very low price. The styles are good and the patterns come in rich greys and browns. Values are up to \$28.00. A great many are of the famous Styleplus brand which sells this spring at \$21.00 and \$25.00.

There Is Still Plenty of Winter Before Us,

and if you need a suit or overcoat the least bit, you cannot afford to miss this chance. Come in to-day while you think of it and get the first choice of patterns. These suits will not be ours long at this price.



A Large New Stock of Knitting Worsted

Minerva Yarn has just been received. Most all women will be glad to hear this.

Good all wool yarn for making sweaters, helmets, mittens, wristlets, etc., for our soldier boys is hard to get new-a-days. Our supply is not unlimited, but we have box upon box of khaki and grey. Priced at per hank

95c

In Our Drug Department

Putnam's Dry Cleaner, 25 cent bottle	19c
Deimer's Cold Tablets, 25 cent size	19c
Penslar Sarsaparilla Compound, \$1.00 size	79c
Euthymol Tooth Paste, 25 cent tube	19c
Bell's Pine Tar Honey, 50 cent size	43c

Buy Thrift Saving Stamps

Out of our hundred million people only ten million bought Liberty Bonds. The government is now giving everyone an opportunity to save and be patriotic by issuing THRIFT STAMPS selling at only 25c each. The "BABY BOND" sells at \$4.12, and in five years is worth \$5.00, a splendid rate of interest. The government needs whatever you can give. Buy Now!

In Our Grocery Department

A FEW STAPLE SNAPS

Lantz P. & G. or Fels Naptha Soap, 5 bars	30c
Wilbars Chocolate, half-pound package	17c
Molasses, 2 pounds and 8 ounces, per can	13c
Puffed Rice, per package	12 1/2c
Puffed Wheat, per package	12 1/2c
Golden Key Milk, large 1-pound cans, none better	13c
Large package Quaker Rolled Oats	22c
Apples, not pitted, the pound	12 1/2c
Dried Grapes, the pound	11c
Salmon, pink, 1-pound cans, the can	17c
Peas, Early June, per can	10c
Yucatan Bulk Coffee, the pound	18c
(1 cent the pound less in 10 pound lots)	

Cream Coffee, 5-pound pail, \$1.50
10-pound sack corn meal, .35

The two for, \$1.85

Try a can of Cream Coffee, if you are not now a user. We guarantee it to please you or your money will be refunded. Don't pay more than 30c a pound for coffee before you try our Cream Brand.

STILL LOW IN PRICE

We are continuing our sale of Women's Ready-to-Wear, as we have many beautiful wearables in stock. We have enough to give you an assortment that should please you in its variety.

BATHROBES.—Eider down and blanket Bathrobes, beautiful colorings, 25% Off.

BLOUSES.—In crepe de chene, Georgette silk and longerie, 20% Off.

KIMONAS.—Long and short Kimonas in silk, crepe de chene, cotton and flannelette, 25% Off.

SKIRTS.—Satin, silk and serge, all new colors, 25% Off.

BLACK PETTICOATS.—Values to \$1.50, for this sale, our special price, 89c.

WOOL MIDDIES.—Values to \$1.50, for this sale, this low special price, 89c.

WOMENS COATS.—This season's smart styles, 33 1/4% Off.

SUITS.—A few remaining, 33 1/4% Off.

FURS.—By set or separate piece, 33 1/4% Off.

